

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.
No decision has been made by the Government respecting the drafts for \$2,000,000 drawn by Santa Anna, nor is it believed that any will be made at present.

Associate Justice Danlop will receive the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States Criminal Court in the District of Columbia, vice Cranch, deceased.

Gen. Almonte will remain here during the winter as Mexican Minister.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, Nov. 26, 1855.
The statement that the Attorney-General had decided in favor of drafts on the Mexican treasury is totally false. The Attorney-General's opinion does not touch drafts. It decides only that a Mexican commission should be appointed for the collection of Santa Anna's debt, and that the Government should not be bound to pay it.

Emory's report is valid and the Government is now established. A direct opinion on drafts will be rendered to the Treasury Department.

Dispatches have been received from England. Mr. Cranston remains as Minister, and Mr. Buchanan does not leave his post. It is not true that Prussia and England have agreed to the capitalization of the Spanish Loans.

NEW-HAVEN TOWN ELECTION.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.
The most exciting town election ever held here took place to-day. Over 2,500 voters were polled. The American Union ticket succeeded by 400 majority. Town Clerk and Selectmen were chosen.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.
The South Carolina Legislature met yesterday. The Governor's Message was read in the day. It is a very short document, and is entirely devoted to State affairs.

AMERICAN MASS MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.
The American Mass Meeting announced to come in this city to-day, was duly organized this morning. Delegates from Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Mississippi, and Kentucky were present. E. B. Bartlett of Kentucky was chosen moderator. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Union of the States is the best security for the preservation of liberty and the promotion of the general welfare.

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FROM KANSAS.

THE FREE STATE CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, Nov. 12, 1855.
"A wheel within a wheel, and a wheel within a wheel." Thus wrote the prophet of the Hebrews, and those who have been unable to penetrate the mystery of his language might have seen it illustrated in the politics of the nineteenth century. It appears to be the equal fate of the noblest efforts for human freedom and progress and the most tyrannical assumptions of political power, to pay toll as they go through the mill of selfish interests. The Constitutional Convention at Topeka has done its work. An organic law has been prepared, and will be submitted to the legal voters of this Territory on the 15th of December next, and will be presented to Congress, if thus ratified, early in the Session. The instrument thus formed is much superior to what I expected it would be during the first ten days that the Convention was in session. Then, politics formed a prominent feature, and politicians, whose "principles" are a matter of immense moment to them, had to eliminate and define themselves before the severe drudgery which the majority of delegates were willing to undertake could proceed uninterrupted.

When I first entered the Topeka Convention, I expected to find a political body free from party maneuvers, and above the hopes or prejudices of political strife. Seeing that the people were deeply impressed with the mischief inflicted on their fair Territory by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the misgovernment of a corrupt Administration, I expected to find the Free-State party a unit, and strong in its wrongs. Indeed, knowing that all these delegates had been elected on the question—"shall Kansas be a Free State"—I looked for a parliamentary body sufficiently free from partisanship to cooperate. The movement was really a more natural and wholesome one than I had been more harmonious. I had been at a loss to account for the overwhelming preponderance of Free-State men in the Territory. I knew that they were in majority, but was startled to find that they comprised four-fifths of the actual settlers of Kansas. I also found that the Free-State party were not Free-Sellers or opponents of Slavery extension. There were members of the Convention who, if in Congress, would vote for the admission of other Slave States to-morrow, yet who were nevertheless actively engaged in preventing the extension of Slavery into this. Furthermore, there were some who, not very long ago, desired that Kansas should be a Slave State, who have been driven into the Free-State ranks by one of two causes—either from an honest indignation against the outrageous usurpations of those who have been trying to plant Slavery here, or from a shrewd conviction that the "rule or ruin" course of the active Pro-Slavery men was rapidly consummating its inconvenient alternative.

Three-fourths of the members of the Topeka Convention were not politicians, but I at first feared that the active character of the other fourth would be sufficient to "leaven the whole lump." That it has failed to do so may be regarded as another intervention of that Providence which has repeatedly baffled the machinations of politicians who dabble in Kansas affairs. That Douglas, Bright and others had one or two delegates devoted to them is certain. That assurances of support from the above-named politicians, provided the Convention would take certain courses, were made in the hall of convention, and even once or twice in the hall of convention, is equally certain; but that there was any confidence to be placed in these promises, or likelihood that the parties making them would be able to perform them, was not quite so clear. Hence the defeat of the resolutions endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska bill. There were delegates here who abhorred the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" as enunciated in that bill, well knowing that it never did and never could do anything more than enable Slavery to extend its evils, but who would have voted for these resolutions, and thus hinged the instrument of torture upon their bosoms, if they could only have trusted the promises of the politicians, who had formerly deceived them, and who were now, through the patronage of the Government, strengthening the hands of the lawless Pro-Slavery men on the frontiers. A sincere and zealous Free-State man said to me, "I will vote for Douglas for the Presidency to-morrow, provided he will only bring all those members of Congress who supported his bill, under the pretense of 'Squatter Sovereignty,' to vote for the admission of Kansas as a Free State this winter. And," he added with glittering eyes, "I would as soon vote for Satan, so far as having confidence in the man is concerned."

It was this spirit, and not a desire to mold the future party politics of Kansas, that purged the Convention of its political uncleanness. The Convention has repudiated the organic act, and in their wrongs, indicated on that act and the politicians who forced it through, have come before Congress as a part of the great American family who have been oppressed by a corrupt Territorial Government, but who for half of them were men whose names were household words in Missouri, and a portion of the remainder were Territorial officers, under the general government, who had no more right to participate in popular movements. With all of these adjuncts the meeting was a very slim one. Not more than one hundred persons were present at the day session. On the night of Wednesday the citizens of Leavenworth turned out, and there were perhaps two hundred present, certainly not more; and one-half of these were Free-State men who came to look on, for they were not allowed to participate.

The proceedings of the Convention as published in the Pro-Slavery paper here are amusing, and as they have undergone a species of purifying revision since they came from the meeting it is clearly evident that some of the actors have discretion enough left to try and give its aspects a smoothing up before they go to the outside world. Having seen the proceedings as kept by the Secretary, I am compelled to say that the proceedings were far more correct than the published version. The published version is a mere caricature of the meeting at first, and were not intended to be an exponent of its objects and character; but in the paper I have spoken of they have been still further modified and a new one added. All the proceedings about the refusal to let Parrot speak are left out, and one of the interested parties, who heard I was making a report, had the modesty to request that I would omit everything of the kind. This revising &c. was of course done after the "fire-eaters" had departed, the revising committee being a small and self-constituted board, who are not altogether destitute of respect for what Mrs. Grundy may say.

Gov. Shannon's position is getting to be pretty well understood here and there is a movement on foot to memorialize the President to remove him, and to appeal to the Senate not to confirm his appointment. As this movement is maliciously instigated by Nebraska Democrats here, the result which it will have on the Presidential nerves remains to be seen. The memorial is endorsed by at least two-thirds of the people of Leavenworth. That the Governor should have presided over a meeting one-half of the actors were members of his household, and that he had members of which were Missourians, was a bad enough, but only a part of his political crime. The person who called the meeting to order, and who was called "a scoundrel," was Shannon's son-in-law, who was a member of the Missouri Legislature. The celebrated Stringfellow was a prominent officer of the meeting, and but a few days ago that same Stringfellow published an extra, of which this is a part. He is speaking of the Laughlin and Collins tragedy, and says:

"It is the fact, as the light, so far as I am concerned, and it is to be hoped that it will not be disclosed until Kansas Territory is rid of this 'higher law' and bloodthirsty set of negro thieves and outlaws."

Nearly all the prominent actors in the "Law and order" meeting were of the big game Legislature that assembled at the Shawnee Mission, who were elected by violence and fraud, and discharged the

very startling—for the amount will be small—but it is one of those convenient points on which a little popular humbug can be very easily founded. Toward its close the members of the Convention appeared to lay aside their petty political jealousies and go hand in hand with greater zeal to their work. As the fruits of their labors rose before them, they evidently felt as men who have taken a position—a position they must sustain, perhaps through trial and bloodshed—and therefore the bonds which held them together became more closely knit, and for the moment the political differences on which unquestionably political parties will be arrayed against each other in the future were partly forgotten.

One feature in the aspect of this Convention I must note, although it is matter for hereafter. We do so because we have reason to believe that it has been concerned perhaps by others than the immediate actors. There is a certain class of politicians here who are nervously anxious for the proper construction of parties in the future State. Foreseeing that Kansas will be a State before long, they are determined that those parties shall be so formed as to secure the preponderance to their own side, and knowing that the Republicans will have a majority as soon as peace and security purge the ballot-box they are preparing to prevent this by drawing off Free-Soil Democrats with the shibboleth of "Democracy," and they take special pains to prosopize the Pro-Slavery men here by assuming a position as favorable to them as they can, and by denouncing as Abolitionism every phase of Anti-Slavery sentiment, except the fact that Kansas shall be free, and paying the way for violence with those Pro-Slavery men—a union that will certainly be consummated the moment Kansas is admitted as a Free State. That more Slave States can be formed out of other Territories than this, is a seriously clung to, and that upon the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty." This is the basis upon which they appeal to Pro-Slavery men. "You cannot make Kansas a Slave State now," they say; "there are too many Republicans in the country; but let us unite in the Free-State movement, and as it will now be a Free-State any how, make 'Squatter Sovereignty' the basis, and by elevating this principle to power you may have other Slave States." That such theories and such speculations should have been taught and preached in Washington was to be expected. We were not prepared, however, to hear them so clearly or distinctly enunciated in Kansas. I have heard it repeatedly urged by the class of politicians to whom I have alluded that Slavery was not to be kept out of Kansas because it was wrong or originally forbidden, but because a majority of those who were against it. A strenuous question was made in the Convention to test the Slavery question, or to submit the question whether Kansas should or should not be a Slave State as a separate article to the people. This proposal was indignantly voted down, like some other political schemes, it being well known that it would only offer a pretext to Missouri to rush in and take possession of the polls, and thus plant Slavery irrevocably in this disputed ground.

The Pro-Slavery men still in the Territory refuse to fall in with these overtures, because they have not lost hopes of making this a Slave State. Feeling confident that the power of the Administration is with them, and believing that Douglas and the other Northern men who have voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, have taken too decided steps in favor of Slavery to desert them now, they are determined by whatever means necessary to plant Slavery here. The battle is not over yet. The result, although the Free-State men feel confident, is certain, and that violence may be resorted to to secure the infamous result so earnestly sought for is far from improbable. The genuine Free-State men, though superior in number, are not yet a political fact. The two most prominent leaders of these men, the Hon. P. C. Schuyler and Dr. Robinson, both of these are honorable, high minded men who do not stoop to intrigue, and therefore, their opponents sometimes get the advantage of them. The former, Mr. Schuyler, is spoken of for United States Senator from the young State, and from the sentiment prevailing throughout the Territory could probably be elected more easily than any other Republican. That Kansas should send two United States Senators, who would be willing to vote for the admission of other Slave States, would look strange after all that Kansas has suffered. But if the Free-State Democrats of true and national school, fuse with the Pro-Slavery men after the admission of Kansas, such a result is not improbable, unless the Republican party here is awake to its interests.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 17.
A week of exciting political interest is drawing to a close in Leavenworth. The weather is cold and raw, and snow covered the face of the earth this morning, but long before night the empire of mud was unquestioned and supreme. Muddy streets muddy politics, and "muddy" men have been the order of the last three or four days. I do not mean to throw a slur on the good people of Leavenworth by the latter remark, for the morals of the great mass here are as good as they are in the majority of river towns; but the political element eschew "Maine Law fanaticism" with a sublime and practical conservatism, hence it is not astonishing that "fire-eating" speeches should smelt strongly of burnt brim.

The "Law and order" meeting is fairly over. The actors have gone back to Missouri, or to the Territorial offices, for more than half of them were men whose names were household words in Missouri, and a portion of the remainder were Territorial officers, under the general government, who had no more right to participate in popular movements. With all of these adjuncts the meeting was a very slim one. Not more than one hundred persons were present at the day session. On the night of Wednesday the citizens of Leavenworth turned out, and there were perhaps two hundred present, certainly not more; and one-half of these were Free-State men who came to look on, for they were not allowed to participate.

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duties they thus usurped by the most tyrannical and unconstitutional exercise of power. But even this did not fill the measure of Shannon's peculiarities. He, a Government Territorial officer, came here as a popular delegate, and claimed to have been elected from the county in which Lawrence is situated, a county in which he does not live, even if he had not been Governor, for he resided at the Shawnee Mission, close to the Missouri border, in the Shawnee Reserve, in which there can be no legal voting. More than that, I am pretty certain that there is not a soul in Lawrence who knows he has had the honor to be represented by the Governor, at a meeting in which they were denounced as lawless Abolitionists, and so denounced by the worthy Governor himself. As a winding up, or apothecary of the "Law and Order" meeting the Governor and Calhoun, the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, were taken into the hospitable charge of Messrs Johnson and Lyle, two of the right-headers of the mob that lynched Phillips—notorious as such. One other fact and I complete my eulogy. The above-mentioned Johnson, having hospitably received his two distinguished guests stepped out to borrow the money and buy the liquor. This is a small matter—a very small matter, perhaps yet being the legitimate sequel of this grand "Law and Order" movement. I do not feel myself at liberty to omit it, but will further increase the hospitable rises offered by patriotism to distinguished public duty.

Yesterday there was rather an amusing retraction made by Gen. Calhoun, in the hotel. It will be recalled that the General in his speech said that he knew Bird, who had written the letter to the N. Y. Tribune, that he read. The said Bird pronounced an Abolitionist, and said he had known him in Illinois as such. Unluckily for the General there appear to be more "Birds" than one, and the Surveyor General's knowledge of ornithology seems to have been radically defective. The veritable Mr. Bird is now in Leavenworth, and, as it appears, hails from Pennsylvania. Yesterday, as I have said, he approached Gen. Calhoun in the hotel amid a crowd, and asked "Do you know me, General?" "Well—no—I believe"—in brief the General had not the honor.

"Well, Sir, I am Mr. Bird, whom you misremembered and traduced in your speech. Be more cautious, General, how you do in the future until you know who you are talking about."

The police surveyor-general made as good an amendment as could be made under the circumstances; but the joke was decidedly against him. "Indignant at the character and conduct of the 'law-and-order' meeting, the citizens of Leavenworth are determined to have a true law and order meeting on the 7th of December. The call is signed by the Mayor of the city and many of the most influential citizens. A meeting was held last night, at which Messrs. Parrot and Delahay addressed the people. Both speakers showed that the Constitutional Convention at Topeka was a law-and-order movement; that the formation of Territorial Governments are merely accidents in our history, and that for the people to take the initiative steps to get a State Government was in accordance with precedent and violated no law. Mr. Parrot was very severe on the conduct of Governor Shannon. He said he had supported him while residing in Ohio, but he would never support him again; that Shannon was a broken-down politician who seemed to have lost all self-respect, and was merely fighting with his office. The Slavery men for the sake of his office. The speaker alluded very contemptuously to the statement by Shannon that the District officers, elected by the Shawnee Legislature over the heads of the people, were only elected for four, not six years, as had been represented. Parrot said that it was the principle rather than the time, and that to elect them for "ten minutes" was an outrage. He remarked that the Governor had said to him that the laws of the Legislature were "were not so very bad." Parrot thought they were "very bad." If they were enforced he would be sent to the Penitentiary, as would four-fifths of those within the sound of his voice. They were unconstitutional, unprecedented, tyrannical, outrageous; and yet the speaker would only apply a legal remedy to them. He was not afraid of that.

The speakers were both received with hearty applause by a crowd of listeners, nearly all citizens of Leavenworth. The trial has not come on yet. The preliminary steps are being taken, and he will likely be arraigned and called on to plead on Monday; unless his attorney succeed in getting a change of venue to Tecumseh, which I learn he wishes to do. Yesterday one of the Grand Jurors who helped to find the bill for murder against McKee, was expelled from the Grand Jury, and indicted for being concerned in the lynching of Phillips. Several others have been indicted for the same offense. We understand the evidence in the case is very decided, but the actors appear to regard the attempt to bring them to justice, as not very much to be dreaded. A motion was made to strike the name of Mr. Johnson, who was engaged in that affair, and other names, from the list of Attorneys before the Court. This motion was rejected by the ire of Judge Leavenworth. What may be done in the case I do not know; but I suspect nothing.

The citizens of Leavenworth are beginning to realize that the way of the transgressor is hard. I have spoken of the celebrated county-seat election, held in this county; it is still a sore point. Kickapoo still holds the honor, although Delaware is certainly entitled to the "honor." Secure in the possession of a real majority, and a very large one at that, Leavenworth rested on her oars, little suspecting that a place like Kickapoo, where there were not a hundred legal voters, or Delaware, where there were little more than fifty, should beat her. At all the political elections at these three points, Missourians have voted, but the Leavenworth Pro-Slavery men concluding that the county seat was a nice little private matter of their own, one of those "local affairs" that Pro-Slavery Democracy tell us the people are to "manage for themselves," and no conscience regulated at least by the majority in Leavenworth. The result proves that the citizens of Kickapoo and Delaware are not able to draw so nice ethical distinctions. While Leavenworth only polled seven hundred votes, Kickapoo polled seven hundred and ninety, and Delaware upward of eight hundred; but as the latter place kept the polls open for two or three days, the powers that be declared such a proceeding shockingly irregular, and gave the palm to Kickapoo. This victory of the Kickapoos of course excites the ire of the Leavenworthians. The editor of the Pro-Slavery paper here, L. J. Easton, who was a member of the Shawnee Legislature, has been reading a moral lecture to the editor of The Kickapoo Pioneer for allowing the Missourians to vote at a county-seat election. The Pioneer retorts by asking the man of The Herald "who elected him to the Legislature?" This was a perfect flourish, and placed the celebrated question of "non-intervention" in an entirely new aspect.

There was a nice and rather subtle article in Easton's paper, yesterday, from which I clip the following extract: "It has been said in the Abolition press throughout the country about the 'armed invasion of Kansas by the Border Ruffians of Missouri'; we then asserted and still assert that they were acting solely in self-defense, and history will tell of the purity of their purposes and of the justice of the cause which they vindicated. They came activated by the most potent of human sentiments, determined to ward off a blow which was aimed against their institutions and against their peace. As such with open arms we welcome them and when victory crowned our common efforts, and the black flag of Abolitionism was trailed in the dust, how grateful are the feelings which we entertain toward those who had risked their lives in a hand-to-hand encounter with the aggressors."

But, continues the nicely logical and subtle reasoner, "did any Pro-Slavery man, either in or out of Kansas, for a moment entertain the idea of such a course? That Missouri has made the conquest of the territory for the slave and benefit of Platte County over her border? Are worse than this to be made the plaything and puppet of a few lawless and lawless men in Weston and Platte City? This is a simply absurd."

Abundant though it is as conclusive, I presume the inclined to regard it as such. I may say that the first of the question is involved was one of "principles." I leave the belligerents, however, as I must confess their logical definitions are far too nice for my comprehension.

POULTRY THE SUPPLY AND PRICE.

We have never seen at this particular season so small a supply of poultry and game birds in market as we found on a somewhat minute examination to-day, Tuesday, Nov. 27, and the prices received all former years, particularly last year. At a loss to understand the cause of this remarkable state of things, just on the eve of Thanksgiving, when the market is usually very full, we endeavored to ascertain the cause.

We first applied to Messrs. Miller, Haring & Co., who are perhaps about the largest wholesale commission dealers in poultry in the city—receiving and selling it by the ton, box, barrel, and package, and asked the favor of looking at their last year's sales books, where we find the following account of sales of ten boxes of first quality, assorted turkeys, ducks, geese, and chickens, from Cortland County, in prime order, and sold in parcels as follows, and the late in the following order:

10 turkeys	10 cents	100 lb. at	9 cents
10 ducks	10 cents	100 lb. at	9 cents
10 geese	10 cents	100 lb. at	9 cents
10 chickens	10 cents	100 lb. at	9 cents
10 turkeys	10 cents	100 lb. at	9 cents
10 ducks	10 cents	100 lb. at	9 cents
10 geese	10 cents	100 lb. at	9 cents
10 chickens	10 cents	100 lb. at	9 cents

The small parcels were retailed out of a box at wholesale price.

From their sales of poultry to-day, we find the following are the prices by the box:

Turkeys, 15 to 20 cents. Geese, 10 cents. Ducks, 14 to 15 cents. Chickens, 14 to 15 cents.

The retail price of each in the market of the same quality is 2 to 3 cents a pound higher than the wholesale price.

The price of grouse to-day is \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair. Quails, \$2 a dozen. Pigeons, \$1.25 a dozen. Venison, saddle, 15 to 16 cents. Whole deer, 9 cents per pound.

The prices last year, the same day before Thanksgiving, were as follows: Turkeys, 9 to 10 cents. Geese, 7 to 8 cents. Ducks, 10 cents. Chickens, 9 to 10 cents. Venison, saddle, 10 to 12 cents. Whole deer, 8 to 7 cents.

It also appears from the books of this house and several others engaged in the same trade, that the quantity of poultry received this fall is not one-third as much as that of last fall; some say not one-third, and others say not one-fourth.

Below we give the prices of wholesale lots by Messrs. Miller, Haring & Co., just before Christmas and New Year's.

Sales, Dec. 31, 1854: 1 box 30 lb. of Turkeys, at \$1.00; 1 do. 14 lb. of Chickens, at 75¢; 1 do. 40 lb. of Geese, at 60¢; 1 do. 60 lb. of Geese, at 60¢; 1 do. 14 lb. of Geese, at 60¢; 1 do. 14 lb. of Turkeys, at \$1.00; 1 do. 14 lb. of Turkeys, at \$1.00.

Sales, Dec. 31, 1854: Turkeys, 11 to 14¢ lb. but only one lot at the highest price. Chickens, 9 to 10¢ lb. Ducks, 14¢ lb. Geese, 8 to 10¢ lb. Quails, 75¢ a dozen. Venison, saddle, 15 to 16¢ lb. and carcasses at 50¢ lb.

Butter last year at the three dates above, was 21¢ 25¢ lb. by the cask. It is now 26¢ 20¢ for the same quality.

Poultry and Game is frequently received in this city in cold weather from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

In preparing it for market, Turkeys and Chickens should be bled to death by sticking in the neck, and then scalded immediately in water, not boiling hot, but on a just hot enough to strip the feathers, and then the skin will be unbroken and look yellow and rich. If the water would cook an egg in fifteen minutes it is hot enough.

Geese and Ducks should be dipped in water nearly boiling, and immediately wrapped in a blanket of thick cloth to steam a few minutes, and then all the down will strip off and leave the skin smooth.

After the feathers are off, hang the bodies of the poultry up till thoroughly dry, and then without dismembering, pack in clean wheat or rye straw.

This last direction is very important. Be careful that the straw is clean and dry, and that you pack your poultry in cool, dry weather, in good boxes or barrels, well hooped, and very plaidly directed, and then send them by express, and they will be sure to come in good order, and the contents sell for a high price.

Remember never to use hay or oat straw, or any kind that is the least damp or moist, or has any dirt or cast attached to it, or weeds mixed with it. You may use flour-barrels, or dry-goods boxes, and you may cut off goose and ducks' heads, but you may not cut off turkeys and chickens' heads; and you shall not pick a feather off of any kind of game birds, and deer, rabbits, squirrels, &c., should be sent with their skins on.

You must judge for yourselves—by what you know of the supply of poultry in the country, and by comparing the present prices with those of last year, and those now prevailing at what time it is best for you to send your stock to market.

THE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR OF THE SCHOONER EUDORA INOGENE.

THE CAPTAIN AND MATE UNDOUBTEDLY MURDERED.

From Our Own Reporter.

Four days and more have now elapsed since the sinking of the schooner Eudora Inogene, Capt. Wm. Palmer, of Deep River, Conn., and yet the affair remains to some extent a mystery: there is not, however, the least doubt in the minds of those who have visited the locality where the schooner was sunk, that the captain and mate have been murdered in cold blood for the purpose of plunder. The murderer, no doubt, is a negro—a Five Points' thief—who succeeded in hiring out upon this schooner a few weeks since as cook, and probably has availed himself of the first favorable opportunity to carry out his designs. From information our reporter received at Westchester Village there is reason to believe that a conspiracy had been entered into by the cook and another colored man, who was hanging about Westchester Village on Friday afternoon, and whose manner excited suspicion from various causes. He inquired particularly for City and Hunters Islands, and since the sinking of the schooner has become known it is believed that he was in some way implicated with the cook.

The name of the schooner is Eudora Inogene, as above stated, instead of "Eudora," as at first reported. We were informed yesterday by Capt. Arnold, brother-in-law of Capt. Wm. Palmer, who is supposed to be murdered, that the schooner was manned by the captain, the mate, named Pratt, and the colored cook, George Wilson, now under arrest. The following are the facts in reference to this mysterious affair up to the present time:

On Wednesday afternoon last the schooner Eudora Inogene, laden with coal, and bound east, came to anchor about half a mile from City Island, between that and Hart Island, in consequence of adverse winds. She remained there until Friday evening without attracting particular notice, from the fact that it is a common resort for vessels to anchor in this locality during unfavorable weather. On Friday evening about 7 o'clock a man was observed sculling along shore, his singular and unwholesome management of the boat attracted the attention of Mr. Charles McClellan, hotel keeper at City Island, and Capt. Le Varis. Supposing that this individual was prowling about for the purpose of stealing a boat or a load of coals, they called to him to stop, and he turned round, and they saw a vessel, which they supposed to be the schooner, and they were then led to suspect that there

had been foul play. Capt. Le Varis then pulled up the anchor, and the schooner came to anchor in the harbor. The captain and mate were observed to be in the cabin, and the cook was observed to be in the kitchen. The first articles he observed were a large bag of sugar and a basket lying on the bottom of the boat; there were also a large sack, a cask, and various articles of provisions. The inhabitants of the island were also observed to be in the cabin, and the cook was observed to be in the kitchen. The first articles he observed were a large bag of sugar and a basket lying on the bottom of the boat; there were also a large sack, a cask, and various articles of provisions. The inhabitants of the island were also observed to be in the cabin, and the cook was observed to be in the kitchen. The first articles he observed were a large bag of sugar and a basket lying on the bottom of the boat; there were also a large sack, a cask, and various articles of provisions. The inhabitants of the island were also observed to be in the cabin, and the cook was observed to be in the kitchen. The first articles he observed were a large bag of sugar and a basket lying on the bottom of the boat; there were also a large sack, a cask, and various articles of provisions. The inhabitants of the island were also observed to be in the cabin, and the cook was observed to be in the kitchen. The first articles he observed were a large bag of sugar and a basket lying on the bottom of the boat; there were also a large sack, a cask, and various articles of provisions. The inhabitants of the island were also observed to be in the cabin, and the cook was observed to be in the kitchen. The first articles he observed were a large bag of sugar and a basket lying on the bottom of the boat; there were also a large sack, a cask, and various articles of provisions. The inhabitants of the island were also observed to be in the cabin, and the cook was observed to be in the kitchen. The first articles he observed were a large bag of sugar and a basket lying on the bottom of the boat; there were also a large sack, a cask, and various articles of provisions. The inhabitants of the island were also observed to be in the cabin, and the cook was observed to be in the kitchen. The first articles he observed were a large bag of sugar and a basket lying on the bottom of the boat; there were also a large sack, a cask, and various articles of provisions. The inhabitants of the island were also observed to be in the cabin, and the cook was observed to be in the kitchen. The first articles he observed were a large bag of sugar and a basket lying on the bottom of the boat; there were also a large sack, a cask